

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

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Applicant(s) : Daniele Favaro et al.  
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Title : DISHWASHER, PARTICULARLY FOR FITTED KITCHENS

TC/A.U. : 1792  
Examiner : Samuel A. Waldbaum

Docket No. : AEG-37595  
Customer No.: 00116

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Commissioner for Patents  
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APPEAL BRIEF

Sir:

This brief is filed pursuant to the Notice of Appeal filed August 17, 2010. The two-month period for filing this brief pursuant to 37 CFR §41.37(a)(1) expired on October 17, 2010. Pursuant to 37 CFR §41.37(a)(2), this appeal brief is accompanied by the requisite fee of \$540 under 37 CFR §41.20(b)(2). The fees for two extensions of time are submitted herewith. If there are any additional fees resulting from this communication, please charge same to our Deposit Account No. 16-0820, our Order No. AEG-37595.

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(i) *Real Party in Interest*

The application is assigned to Electrolux Home Products Corporation N.V., which is the real party in interest.

(ii) *Related Appeals and Interferences*

There are no related appeals or interferences.

(iii) Status of Claims

Claims 1, 2 and 4-14 are pending in the application. Claims 1, 2 and 4-14 were finally rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) in the Office action of May 19, 2010. The rejections of claims 1, 2 and 4-14 are appealed.

(iv) Status of Amendments

No claim amendments have been filed subsequent to the final rejections in the Office action of May 19, 2010.

(v) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter

Claim 1

An automatic dishwasher, especially for built-in kitchenettes, according to claim 1 is shown by way of example in Figs. 1-3. The claimed automatic dishwasher includes a cabinet ([0017], ll. 3-6; figs. 1 and 2, #10) and is equipped with a front door ([0017], ll. 3-6; figs. 1 and 2, #11) that seals the wash tub ([0019]; fig. 3, #18) housing at least one first and one second spray arm ([0019]; fig. 3, #20, 21) for washing the dishes placed in at least one rack ([0019]; fig. 3, #19). The tub is closed on the bottom by a downward sloping panel ([0019]; fig. 3, #22) that directs the wash water into a sump hopper which serves to collect and drain the water ([0019]; fig. 3, #23). The first and second spray arms are disposed vertically beneath said rack adjacent said sloped panel (fig. 3, #20 and 21 beneath #19 and above #22), and are characterized in that the first spray arm essentially extends coaxially with the sump hopper (fig. 3, vertical axis of first spray arm #20) while the second spray arm is positioned above the sloped panel with its axis of rotation extending at a right angle to said panel ([0020], ll. 1-3; fig. 3, #21, 22). A plane of rotation of the second spray arm partly extends underneath that of the first spray arm ([0020], ll. 6-7; fig. 3, #20, 21).

Claim 7

An automatic dishwasher, especially for built-in kitchenettes, according to claim 1 is shown by way of example in Figs. 1-3. The claimed automatic dishwasher includes a cabinet ([0017], ll. 3-6; figs. 1 and 2, #10) and is equipped with a front door ([0017], ll. 3-6; figs. 1 and 2, #11) that seals the wash tub ([0019]; fig. 3, #18) housing at least one

first spray arm and one second spray arm ([0019]; fig. 3, #20, 21) each for projecting water in a generally upward direction within the wash tub to wash dishes placed in a lowermost rack disposed within the wash tub ([0019]; fig. 3). The tub is closed on the bottom by a downward sloping panel ([0019]; fig. 3, #22) that directs the wash water into a sump hopper which serves to collect and drain the water ([0019]; fig. 3, #23). The first and second spray arms are both disposed vertically beneath said rack adjacent said sloped panel (fig. 3, #20 and 21 beneath #19 and above #22), characterized in that the first spray arm essentially extends coaxially with the sump hopper (fig. 3, vertical axis of first spray arm #20) and the second spray arm is positioned above the sloped panel with its axis of rotation extending at a right angle to said panel ([0020], ll. 1-3; fig. 3, #21, 22). A plane of rotation of the second spray arm partly extends underneath that of the first spray arm ([0020], ll. 6-7; fig. 3, #20, 21).

#### Claim 8

An automatic dishwasher, especially for built-in kitchenettes, according to claim 1 is shown by way of example in Figs. 1-3. The claimed automatic dishwasher includes a cabinet ([0017], ll. 3-6; figs. 1 and 2, #10) and is equipped with a front door ([0017], ll. 3-6; figs. 1 and 2, #11) that seals the wash tub ([0019]; fig. 3, #18) housing at least one first and one second spray arm for washing the dishes placed in at least one rack ([0019]; fig. 3, #20, 21). The tub is closed on the bottom by a downward sloping panel ([0019]; fig. 3, #22) that directs the wash water into a sump hopper which serves to collect and drain the water ([0019]; fig. 3, #23). The first and second spray arms are disposed vertically beneath said rack adjacent said sloped panel (fig. 3, #20 and 21



beneath #19 and above #22), characterized in that the first spray arm essentially extends coaxially with the sump hopper (fig. 3, vertical axis of first spray arm #20) and the second spray arm is positioned above the sloped panel with its axis of rotation extending at a right angle to said panel (¶[0020], ll. 1-3; fig. 3, #21, 22). A plane of rotation of the second spray arm is angled to an extent to partly extend underneath a plane of rotation of the first spray arm within the wash tub (¶[0020], ll. 6-7; fig. 3, #20, 21).

#### Claim 9

An automatic dishwasher, especially for built-in kitchenettes, according to claim 1 is shown by way of example in Figs. 1-3. The claimed automatic dishwasher includes a cabinet (¶[0017], ll. 3-6; figs. 1 and 2, #10) and is equipped with a front door (¶[0017], ll. 3-6; figs. 1 and 2, #11) that seals the wash tub (¶[0019]; fig. 3, #18) housing at least one first spray arm and one second spray arm (¶[0019]; fig. 3, #20, 21) each for washing the dishes placed in at least one rack (¶[0019]; fig. 3, #19). The tub is closed on the bottom by a downward sloping panel (¶[0019]; fig. 3, #22) that directs the wash water into a sump hopper which serves to collect and drain the water (¶[0019]; fig. 3, #23). The first and second spray arms are disposed vertically beneath said rack adjacent said sloped panel (fig. 3, #20 and 21 beneath #19 and above #22), characterized in that the first spray arm essentially extends coaxially with the sump hopper (fig. 3, vertical axis of first spray arm #20) and the second spray arm is positioned above the sloped panel with its axis of rotation extending at a right angle to said panel (¶[0020], ll. 1-3; fig. 3, #21, 22). A plane of rotation of the second spray arm partly extends underneath that of the first spray arm (¶[0020], ll. 6-7; fig. 3, #20, 21), and at least a portion of water from the second spray

arm is to travel in a generally upward direction away from the sloped panel and through the plane of rotation of the first spray arm ([0019]; fig. 3) before being combined with a portion of water from the first spray arm to form a high-intensity wash zone ([0020], ll. 6-11; fig. 3).

#### Claim 10

An automatic dishwasher, especially for built-in kitchenettes, according to claim 1 is shown by way of example in Figs. 1-3. The claimed automatic dishwasher includes a cabinet ([0017], ll. 3-6; figs. 1 and 2, #10) and is equipped with a front door ([0017], ll. 3-6; figs. 1 and 2, #11) that seals the wash tub ([0019]; fig. 3, #18) housing at least a first spray arm that at least partially overlaps a second spray arm to create a high-intensity wash zone for washing the dishes placed in at least one rack ([0019] and [0020], ll. 6-11; fig. 3, #20, 21). The tub is closed on the bottom by a downward sloping panel ([0019]; fig. 3, #22) that directs the wash water into a sump hopper which serves to collect and drain the water ([0019]; fig. 3, #23). The first and second spray arms are disposed vertically beneath said rack adjacent said sloped panel (fig. 3, #20 and 21 beneath #19 and above #22), characterized in that the first spray arm essentially extends coaxially with the sump hopper (fig. 3, vertical axis of first spray arm #20) and the second spray arm is positioned above the sloped panel with its axis of rotation extending at a right angle to said panel ([0020], ll. 1-3; fig. 3, #21, 22). A plane of rotation of the second spray arm above the sloped panel extends between the rack and a location vertically beneath a plane of rotation of the first spray arm ([0020], ll. 6-7; fig. 3, #20, 21).

(vi) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal

Claims 1, 2 and 7-12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Japanese Patent Publication No. JP 2000107116 to Kiyoyasu (hereinafter “JP ‘116”) in view of U.S. Patent No. 4,064,887 to Geiger (hereinafter “Geiger”) and further in view of Japanese Patent Publication No. JP 63-154150 to Tanaka (hereinafter “JP ‘150”).

Claim 4 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over JP ‘116 in view of Geiger and JP ‘150, and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 7,032,604 to Welch (hereinafter “Welch”).

Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over JP ‘116 in view of Geiger and JP ‘150, and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 4,765,697 to Gardell (hereinafter “Gardell”).

Claim 6 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over JP ‘116 in view of Geiger and JP ‘150, and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,215,491 to Willet (hereinafter “Willet”).

Claims 13 and 14 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over JP ‘116 in view of Geiger and JP ‘150, and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 3,861,769 to Jenkins (hereinafter “Jenkins”).

(vii) Argument

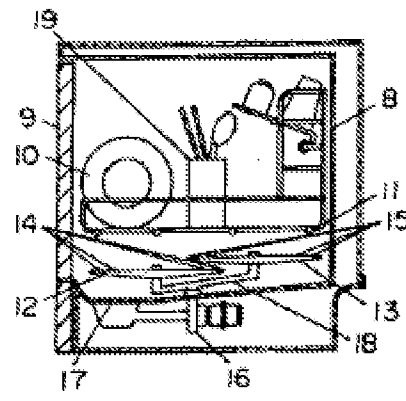
**Discussion of Cited References**

The JP '116 Reference

JP '116 is the primary reference relied upon in the Office action, and, as understood, teaches an automatic dishwasher that includes a cabinet with a front door that seals a wash tub. JP '116, *fig. 1, item 9* (Figure 1 from JP '116 is reproduced below). The wash tub of the JP '116 reference houses two horizontally-oriented spray arms supported beneath a lowermost rack. JP '116, *fig. 1, items 11, 12 and 13*. The spray arms are timed 90° from each other so that one spray arm does not block the flow of water being sprayed from the other spray arm. JP '116, ¶¶ [0027] and [0029].

【図1】

8...洗浄槽  
12...第1の洗浄ノズル(洗浄ノズル)  
13...第2の洗浄ノズル(洗浄ノズル)  
16...洗浄ポンプ

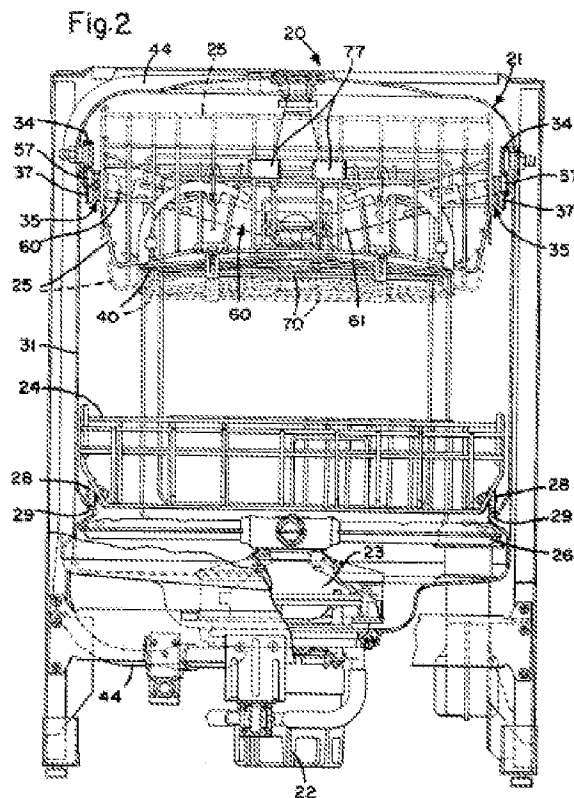


Neither spray arm in JP '116 is coaxial with a sump hopper. Additionally, since both spray arms are horizontal, the spray arm positioned above the sloped panel at the bottom of the wash tub does not have an axis of rotation at a right angle of the sloped panel, or a plane of rotation that extends underneath the plane of rotation of the other

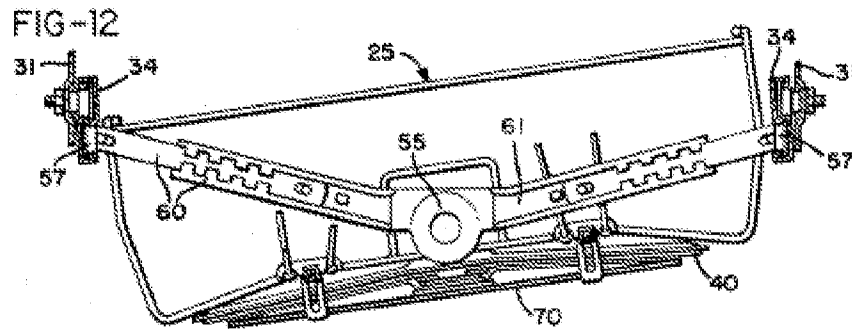
spray arm. On the contrary, the plane of rotation of the spray arm positioned above the sloped panel at the bottom of the wash tub actually extends above that of the other spray arm. *JP '116, fig. 1, item 13*. Arranging the spray arm positioned above the sloped panel vertically above the other spray arm as in the *JP '116* reference fails to achieve the vertical space savings achieved by requiring the plane of rotation of the spray arm above the sloped panel to extend underneath that of the other spray arm, as claimed.

The Geiger Reference

Geiger discloses a spray arm that appears to extend coaxially with the sump hopper. *Geiger, fig. 2, items 22, 26*. FIG. 2 of Geiger is reproduced below. The spray arm 26 in Geiger is the only spray arm adjacent the bottom panel of the wash tub, and thus, there are no other spray arms beneath the lowermost rack with a plane of rotation that extends either above or below the plane of rotation of the spray arm that is coaxial with the sump hopper.

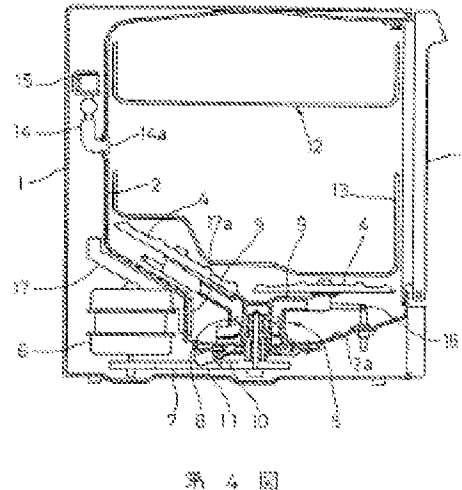


Geiger also discloses a spray arm 40 that is cited in the final Office action as being angled at a “right angle to the slope of the bottom of the machine.” The angled spray arm 40 is alleged to be shown in FIG. 12 of Geiger, reproduced below. However, as can be seen from FIG. 2 above, the spray arm 40 is suspended from an uppermost rack in the cabinet of the dishwasher to spray water upwardly toward dishes in the upper rack. There is also no indication in Geiger that the spray arm 40 in FIG. 12 is angled at any particular angle, or forms any particular angle relative to a sloped panel at the bottom of the cabinet.



The JP '150 Reference

The JP '150 reference discloses a dishwasher with a horizontal spray arm and an angled spray arm with its axis of rotation appearing to be at a right angle relative to a sloped panel at the bottom of a wash tub. *JP '150, fig. 4*. FIG. 4 from JP '150 is reproduced immediately below.



Unlike the claims in the present application, neither spray arm is coaxial with a sump hopper, and nowhere in the JP '150 reference does the plane of rotation of the angled spray arm extend underneath the plane of rotation of the horizontal spray arm.

**Claims 1, 2 and 7-12 are Patentable Over  
the Combination of JP '116, Geiger and JP '150**

Claims 1, 2 and 7-12 are not rendered obvious by the cited combination of JP '116, Geiger and JP '150 for at least the following reasons. Independent claim 1 is being argued as the representative claim for claim 2, which depends directly from claim 1, as well as claims 7-10, which are patentable for reasons analogous to those set forth below for claim 1. Additional grounds of patentability for independent claims 7-10 are argued separately, as being representative of claims 11-14, which depend from claim 10.

Claims 1 and 7-10

EVERY LIMITATION OF CLAIMS 1, 2 AND 7-12 IS  
NOT DISCLOSED BY THE CITED COMBINATION OF REFERENCES

The combination of JP ‘116, Geiger and JP ‘150 fails to teach, suggest or otherwise render predictable a second spray arm with an axis of rotation perpendicular to a sloped panel that has a plane of rotation that partly extends underneath that of the first spray arm. As explained above, the JP ‘116 reference teaches that the spray arm positioned above the sloped panel has a plane of rotation that extends vertically above the plane of rotation of the other spray arm, which is the exact opposite of the claimed arrangement. Further, both spray arms in JP ‘116 are horizontal.

The ‘887 patent has only a single spray arm disposed adjacent to the bottom of the wash tub, so it too fails to teach the second spray arm recited in claims 1 and 7-10 that has a plane of rotation that partly extends underneath that of the first spray arm. The angled spray arm 40 in Geiger cited in the most-recent final Office action (dated May 19, 2010) is separated from the single spray arm adjacent to the bottom of the wash tub by the lower rack 24. *See final Office action at pg. 3, lines 14-17, citing Geiger FIG. 12, part 40.* Accordingly, it is physically impossible for the angled spray arm in Geiger to have a plane of rotation extending partly underneath that of the first spray arm as claimed.

The JP ‘150 reference discloses a second, angled spray arm above a sloped panel. However, as shown in the drawing from JP ‘150 reproduced above, the plane of rotation of that second spray arm does not extend underneath the plane of rotation of the other spray arm in JP ‘150.

In rejecting claim 1, the Examiner explains that the “resulting combination of [JP] ‘116 in view of [Geiger] ‘887 and [JP] ‘150, where the plane of rotation of the 1<sup>st</sup> arm is horizontal and the plane of rotation of the 2<sup>nd</sup> arm is sloped. Therefore the 2<sup>nd</sup> plane of rotation must necessarily partly extend under the plane of rotation of the first spray arm.” *See, final Office action, pg. 4, lines 6-9 (emphasis added).* From this explanation it appears the Examiner considers the second spray arm, with an axis of rotation



perpendicular to a sloped panel and having a plane of rotation that partly extends underneath that of the first spray arm to be inherently present. However, it is well established that a claim limitation can not be inherently present simply because of the mere possibility that it could result from optimization of the prior art when such optimization is not taught.

The fact that a certain result or characteristic may occur or be present in the prior art is not sufficient to establish the inherency of that result or characteristic. *In re Rijckaert*, 9 F.3d 1531, 1534, 28 USPQ2d 1955, 1957 (Fed. Cir. 1993) (reversed rejection because inherency was based on what would result due to optimization of conditions, not what was necessarily present in the prior art); *In re Oelrich*, 666 F.2d 578, 581-82, 212 USPQ 323, 326 (CCPA 1981). To establish inherency, the extrinsic evidence “must make clear that the missing descriptive matter is necessarily present in the thing described in the reference, and that it would be so recognized by persons of ordinary skill. Inherency, however, may not be established by probabilities or possibilities. The mere fact that a certain thing may result from a given set of circumstances is not sufficient.” *In re Robertson*, 169 F.3d 743, 745, 49 USPQ2d 1949, 1950-51 (Fed. Cir. 1999) (citations omitted). M.P.E.P. §2112, IV.

Even if the second spray arm in JP ‘116 is angled as in Geiger, to rotate about an axis of rotation that is perpendicular to the sloped panel as in JP ‘150, it is unclear whether that spray arm, as modified, would have a plane of rotation that partly extends underneath that of the first spray arm. None of the cited references teach an angled spray arm having a plane of rotation that partly extends underneath that of another spray arm. None of the cited references provide dimensional or scale information that would allow one of ordinary skill to ascertain from the drawings whether the second spray arm in JP ‘116, even if modified as shown by Geiger and JP ‘150, would have a plane of rotation that partly extends underneath that of the first spray arm. Further optimization that is not taught by the prior art, such as lowering the second spray arm to allow the plane of rotation of the second spray arm to partly extend underneath that of the first spray arm would be required.

To support the allegation that the plane of rotation of the second spray arm in JP ‘116, if angled, would extend partly underneath that of the other spray arm, the Examiner points out that “[JP] ‘116 teaches that the two spray arms avoid hitting each other by timing the two arms so that they are always angled 90 degrees from each other (paragraph [0027]).” *See, final Office action, pg. 4, lines 4-6.* The Examiner’s interpretation of the timing of the spray arms described in ¶[0027] is erroneous. JP ‘116 clearly explains that the two spray arms are rotated 90° from each other to avoid a “mutual interference” condition where the second spray arm blocks the flow of water being sprayed from the other spray arm as the second spray arm passes over the first spray arm. *See, JP ‘116, ¶¶ [0027] and [0029].* The spray arms in JP ‘116 are not timed 90° apart to avoid contacting each other as alleged by the Examiner.

Accordingly, the combination of JP ‘116, Geiger and JP ‘150 fails to teach, suggest or otherwise render predictable, either expressly or inherently, a second spray arm with an axis of rotation perpendicular to a sloped panel that has a plane of rotation that partly extends underneath that of the first spray arm.

#### ONE OF ORDINARY SKILL WOULD NOT COMBINE THE CITED REFERENCES TO ARRIVE AT THE CLAIMED INVENTION

One of ordinary skill would not find the claimed invention obvious by combining the teachings of Geiger with the teachings of JP ‘116 as alleged in the final Office action dated May 19, 2010.

The Examiner correctly acknowledges that JP ‘116 fails to teach that the first spray arm extends coaxially with the sump hopper. Instead, the Examiner identifies Geiger as teaching such a feature. However, the Examiner proposes to modify the teachings of the prior art for no apparent reason, which weighs against a finding of obviousness. *See, e.g., In re Omeprazole Patent Litig. v. Apotex Corp.*, 536 F.3d 1361, 1380 (Fed. Cir. 2008).

The Examiner explains that placing the spray arm above the sump hopper provides support to the spray arm, citing Geiger at col. 3, lines 37-46. *See, final Office action, pg. 3, lines 4-8.* According to the Examiner, it would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill to place the first spray arm above the sump hopper to support the first spray arm, and to allow the spray arm with enough room to rotate. *See, final Office action, pg. 3, lines 8-11.* However, the first spray arm in JP '116 is supported, and has enough room to rotate without modification. The Examiner's rationale supporting the modification of the teachings of JP '116 according to Geiger provides absolutely no benefit that was not already realized without the proposed modification. Accordingly, one of ordinary skill would not find it obvious to so modify JP '116 according to Geiger to coaxially align the first spray arm and sump hopper.

For similar reasons, one of ordinary skill in the art would also not find it obvious to angle a spray arm in JP '116 in view of Geiger. According to the Examiner, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill to have angled the second spray arm in JP '116 as disclosed by Geiger to avoid making contact with the bottom or other objects as taught by Geiger. *See, final Office action, last sentence on pg. 3 to pg. 4, line 2.* Nothing in JP '116 indicates that the horizontal spray arms therein make contact with the bottom or any other object, so the proposed modification would again offer no benefit that was not already realized by JP '116 without being modified. Thus, one of ordinary skill would not modify JP '116 in view of Geiger for no apparent reason.

Further, even assuming, *arguendo*, that the second spray arm in JP '116 made contact with the bottom of the wash tub, which it does not, one of ordinary skill would not find it obvious from Geiger to angle that spray arm. The angled spray arm (40) in Geiger is suspended from an upper rack in the dishwasher, and is separated from the bottom of the wash tub by another rack. It is physically impossible for the angled spray arm in Geiger, regardless of whether it is horizontal or angled, to make contact with the bottom of the wash tub. Thus, the rationale in the final Office action justifying why one of ordinary skill would find it obvious to angle the spray arm in JP '116 as shown in Geiger is unfounded.

Accordingly, the combination of JP '116 in view of Geiger and JP '150 fails to teach, suggest or otherwise render predictable every limitation of claims 1 and 7-10 to maintain a rejection of that claim under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). Further, one of ordinary skill would not find the claimed invention obvious in view of the combination of JP '116,

Geiger and JP '150. For at least the above reasons, Appellants submit that the rejection of claims 1 and 7-10, along with their respective dependent claims, is improper and request that the rejection be reversed.

Claim 9

In addition to the reasons above, Appellants submit that the combination of JP '116, Geiger and JP '150 also fails to teach additional features of claim 9. Claim 9 is similar to claim 1, the primary difference being that at least a portion of water from the angled second spray arm is required to travel in a generally upward direction away from the sloped panel and through the plane of rotation of the first spray arm. This is to occur before being combined with a portion of water from the first spray arm to form a high-intensity wash zone. Again, since none of the cited references teach an angled spray with a plane of rotation that extends partly beneath that of another spray arm, the combination of JP '116, Geiger and JP '150 also fails to teach such a feature.

And for the reasons set forth above, one of ordinary skill would not find it obvious to modify the prior art to achieve the missing feature.

**Claims 2, 4-6 and 11-14 are Patentable Over  
the Combination of JP '116, Geiger and JP '150**

Each of claims 2, 4-6 and 11-14 depend, either directly or indirectly, from one of the independent claims discussed above. Further, the rejection of each of these claims depends on a combination including JP '116, Geiger and JP '150 as applied against the independent claims. For at least the reasons set forth above, the combination of references fails to teach every limitation of claims 2, 4-6 and 11-14, and also for the reasons above, one of ordinary skill would not find it obvious to modify the prior art to achieve the missing features.

Conclusion

The cited prior art, even if combined, fails to teach or disclose all of the limitations in the claims. Further, in accordance with *In re Omeprazole Patent Litig.*, the rationale supporting the combination of cited references conveys no apparent benefit, but is instead the result of impermissible hindsight. Accordingly, one of ordinary skill would not find it obvious to combination the teachings of those references to arrive at the claimed invention. For all of the above reasons, it is respectfully submitted that a *prima facie* case of obviousness has not been established sufficient to maintain a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), and the rejection should be withdrawn.

If there are any additional fees resulting from this communication, please charge such fees to Deposit Account No. 16-0820, our Order No. AEG-37595.

Respectfully submitted,  
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Date: November 18, 2010

(viii) Claims Appendix

**Listing of Claims:**

**Claim 1 (Previously presented):** Automatic dishwasher, especially for built-in kitchenettes, comprising a cabinet (10) and equipped with a front door (11) that seals the wash tub (18) housing at least one first (20) and one second (21) spray arm for washing the dishes placed in at least one rack (19), said tub being closed on the bottom by a downward sloping panel (22) that directs the wash water into a sump hopper (23) which serves to collect and drain the water, said first and second spray arms being disposed vertically beneath said rack (19) adjacent said sloped panel (22), characterized in that the first spray arm (20) essentially extends coaxially with the sump hopper (23) while the second spray arm (21) is positioned above the sloped panel (22) with its axis of rotation extending at a right angle to said panel, wherein a plane of rotation of the second spray arm (21) partly extends underneath that of the first spray arm (20).

**Claim 2 (Previously presented):** Dishwasher as in claim 1, characterized in that the sump hopper (23) serving to collect and drain the wash water is located in an off-center position on the bottom of the wash tub (18).

**Claim 3 (Canceled)**

**Claim 4 (Previously presented):** Dishwasher as in claim 1, characterized in that the door (11) extends across the full width of the cabinet (10) and that one single rack (19) serves to accommodate a standard load of dishes.

**Claim 5 (Previously presented):** Dishwasher as in claim 1, characterized in that the door (11) is a solid component provided with a trim panel (15).

**Claim 6 (Previously presented):** Dishwasher as in claim 1, characterized in that the door (11) features a transparent window (16) and an outside handle (17).

**Claim 7 (Previously presented):** An automatic dishwasher, especially for built-in kitchenettes, comprising a cabinet (10) and equipped with a front door (11) that seals the wash tub (18) housing at least one first spray arm (20) and one second spray arm (21) each for projecting water in a generally upward direction within the wash tub (18) to wash dishes placed in a lowermost rack (19) disposed within the wash tub (18), said tub being closed on the bottom by a downward sloping panel (22) that directs the wash water into a sump hopper (23) which serves to collect and drain the water, said first and second spray arms both being disposed vertically beneath said rack (19) adjacent said sloped panel (22), characterized in that the first spray arm (20) essentially extends coaxially with the sump hopper (23) and the second spray arm (21) is positioned above the sloped panel (22) with its axis of rotation extending at a right angle to said panel, wherein a plane of rotation of the second spray arm (21) partly extends underneath that of the first spray arm (20).

**Claim 8 (Previously presented):** Automatic dishwasher, especially for built-in kitchenettes, comprising a cabinet (10) and equipped with a front door (11) that seals the wash tub (18) housing at least one first (20) and one second (21) spray arm for washing the dishes placed in at least one rack (19), said tub being closed on the bottom by a downward sloping panel (22) that directs the wash water into a sump hopper (23) which serves to collect and drain the water, said first and second spray arms being disposed vertically beneath said rack (19) adjacent said sloped panel (22), characterized in that the first spray arm (20) essentially extends coaxially with the sump hopper (23) and the second spray arm (21) is positioned above the sloped panel (22) with its axis of rotation extending at a right angle to said panel, wherein a plane of rotation of the second spray arm (21) is angled to an extent to partly extend underneath a plane of rotation of the first spray arm (20) within the wash tub (18).

**Claim 9 (Previously presented):** Automatic dishwasher, especially for built-in kitchenettes, comprising a cabinet (10) and equipped with a front door (11) that seals the wash tub (18) housing at least one first spray arm (20) and one second spray arm (21) each for washing the dishes placed in at least one rack (19), said tub being closed on the bottom by a downward sloping panel (22) that directs the wash water into a sump hopper (23) which serves to collect and drain the water, said first and second spray arms being disposed vertically beneath said rack (19) adjacent said sloped panel (22), characterized in that the first spray arm (20) essentially extends coaxially with the sump hopper (23) and the second spray arm (21) is positioned above the sloped panel (22) with its axis of



rotation extending at a right angle to said panel, wherein a plane of rotation of the second spray arm (21) partly extends underneath that of the first spray arm (20), wherein at least a portion of water from the second spray arm (21) is to travel in a generally upward direction away from the sloped panel (22) and through the plane of rotation of the first spray arm (20) before being combined with a portion of water from the first spray arm (20) to form a high-intensity wash zone.

**Claim 10 (Previously presented):** Automatic dishwasher, especially for built-in kitchenettes, comprising a cabinet (10) and equipped with a front door (11) that seals the wash tub (18) housing at least a first spray arm (20) that at least partially overlaps a second spray arm (21) to create a high-intensity wash zone for washing the dishes placed in at least one rack (19), said tub being closed on the bottom by a downward sloping panel (22) that directs the wash water into a sump hopper (23) which serves to collect and drain the water, said first and second spray arms being disposed vertically beneath said rack (19) adjacent said sloped panel (22), characterized in that the first spray arm (20) essentially extends coaxially with the sump hopper (23) and the second spray arm (21) is positioned above the sloped panel (22) with its axis of rotation extending at a right angle to said panel, wherein a plane of rotation of the second spray arm (21) above the sloped panel (22) extends between the rack (19) and a location vertically beneath a plane of rotation of the first spray arm (20).

**Claim 11 (Previously presented):** The automatic dishwasher according to claim 10, wherein a height of the cabinet (10) is suitable for integrating the automatic dishwasher into kitchen cabinetry.

**Claim 12 (Previously presented):** The automatic dishwasher according to claim 10, wherein the plane of rotation of the second spray arm (21) extends between a vertical elevation that is substantially equal to a vertical elevation of the plane of rotation of the first spray arm (20) and the location vertically beneath the plane of rotation of the first spray arm (20).

**Claim 13 (Previously presented):** The automatic dishwasher according to claim 10 further comprising a low-profile motor-pump assembly (25) for direct feeding of water to the first spray arm (20).

**Claim 14 (Previously presented):** The automatic dishwasher according to claim 10, wherein the first spray arm (20) is rotatably supported by the low-profile motor-pump assembly (25) and a branch extending from the low-profile motor-pump assembly (25) supplies water to the second spray arm (22).

(ix) Evidence Appendix

None.

(x) *Related Proceedings Appendix*

None.